ing the protection of the Transit route, "we also whind ourselves to preserve peace within the bounds of Nicaragua." So far is the treaty from containing anything of that sort, that it expressly provides that any forces which it may be necessary to employ for the protection of the Transit route, shall be used only for that purpose, and shall be withdrawn so soon as that purpose is accomplished. There is not a word in the treaty which gives us the elightest authority to intermeddle in any way in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, or to protect anything or anybody except the 'l' "sit route and those engaged in working or using it. Nor do the other provisions, securing to our cita."18 the privilege of residence and trade in the country, go beyond the provisions of a hundred other commercial treaties, or, indeed, beyond what civilized nations are accustomed now-a-days to concede to each other quite independently of any treaty.

If the friendly relations thus established with the Government and people of Nicaragua should lead to the settlement there of considerable numbers of our citizens for the purpose of trade and commerce, and even of agriculture-if they should intermarry with native heiresses, should become, in this or any other legal way, the proprietors of coffee and indigo plantations, and by reason of their wealth, enterprise and energy should come to exercise an influence, and ultimately a controlling influence, over the epinione, the institutions and the government of the country, and if, as some sanguine journalists seem to acticipate, the process thus commenced in Nicaragua should extend to all the other Central American States, that is a sort of Americanization at once beneficent and perfectly legitimate, bearing no sort of resemblance to those military occupations and assumed protectorates of which guns, bayonets and gunpowder are the instruments, and of which plunder is the real object, whether openly avowed to be so or not.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29, 1858. Twelve thirty p. m .- Mr. Cox of Ohio has just made a speech in favor of English's Lecompton Swindle, declaring that, after prayerful consideration, he has made up his mind to vote for the bill. Mr. Lawrence followed suit. Mr. Campbell attempted to reply, but the Lecomptonites would not let him proceed. Great confusion and uproar ensued, amid which Campbell moved a call of the House, which is now going

Mr. Garnett has just given notice that he intende to move a postponement for two weeks.

One p. m .- Mr. Campbell's motion for a call of the House was lost. Mr. Cox's demand for the previous question has been voted down by 103 Yeas to 108 Nays.

Humphrey Marshall is making a scathing speech on the duplicity of English's bill and the tergiversation of Cox and Lawrence. Cox is interrupting and attempting to make a reply, amid derisive outcries from the Anti-Lecompton side of the House. Stephens stands by him whispering advice.

The demand for the previous question was defeated by the votes of Goode, Millson and Mason and three fire-caters, who were not pleased with Cox's zeal for a snap judgment.

One thirty .- Mr. Giddings has just spoken forcibly a few words in vindication of his vote for the Crittenden amendment. He fell back fainting, and is now surrounded by members striving to revive him. All proceedings are suspended in the House, and everybody is watching the group around Mr. Giddings. He has been carried to the side of the Hall and laid on a sofa.

Ten Minutes Later-Giddings has been taken to the Speaker's room, and is better. His attack seems to be passing off.

. m. - Humphrey Marshall has made a very able and patriotic speech, exposing Lecompton in all its forms, complimenting the Republicans for their patriotism and consistency, and denouncing Disunion and Secession as humbugs-as painted devils only apt to scare children. Garnett moves postponement till Tuesday week. Horace Clark is endeavering to get the floor.

Evening .- Notwithstanding the fact that the Anti-Lecomptonites in the House succeeded to-day in staving off the previous question on the English bill, there is little hope of ultimate success. The defection of Messrs. Cox and Lawrence makes it almost certain that the bill will pass. Mr. Cox yesterday privately declared himself opposed to it, and promised to make an opposition speech, the outline of which he read to an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. His sudden and miraculous conversion this morning is sneered at by the Southerners them-

It is uncertain whether the vote will be taken in the House to-morrow.

Messre. Quitman, Gilmer and others desire to debate the question. Mr. Horace Clark has the floor and will speak sgainst the bill.

The debate in the Senate to-day was of a high order. Messrs. Douglas and Wilson spoke with great force. Mr. Brown admitted that Lecompton was submitted by the English proposition, and said that he should vote for it reluctantly. Mr. Seward speaks to-morrow. Mr. Green will follow, and the vote will probably be taken.

Mr. Giddings is better, and will doubtless be in his seat to-morrow. He missed but one vote to day, and would have insisted on being carried into the Hall for that had not Mr. Niblack generously paired off with him.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, April 29, 1858. According to dispatches and letters received by Gen. Herran, the New-Granadian Congress at the latest dates, was engaged in the consideration of the new Federal Constitution. The Case-Herran treaty had received its first reading in the Senate, and been referred to a Committee. The general impression was that it would pass both Houses and become the law of the land, perhaps with several amendments for the better understanding of the several provisions, including that for the cost depot, the privilege to occupy which, it was thought, should be limited to the expiration of the twaty, when the privilege could be renewed.

The States publishes a letter dated Panama, April 16, in which it is stated that Col. Kinney has been for some time treating with the Mormons, with the view of settling them on the Mosquito Coast; that by the last California steamer he received intelligence that his proposition had been favorably received by the Mormons, and that this information had enabled him to raise \$39 000 in cash and \$80,000 more in merchancise and supplies, with which, accompanied by twenty followers, be has sailed for Greytown. He expects to obtain through Gen. Lamar permission to colonize the country under the Nicaraguan flag, obligating the co'onists to belp defend Nicaragua against the fillibusters.

Failing to obtain this privilege, he will hoist the Nicareguen fleg, and as this ... under British protection, he expects no serious opposition non any our car.

Although in the House to-day Mr. Jones of Tean moved to lay the report of the Conference Commits." on the Kansas bill on the table as a test question, all the Members did not so regard it, as some of the known enemies of the report voted in the negative.

The Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, consists of Mesers. Toombe, Biggs and Fessenden on the part of the Senste, and Mesers. Letcher, Markay and Nichols, on the part of the House.

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 29, 1858. The Scoats refused, 22 against 18, to recede from its mendments, striking out the provision for the pay-ent of reporters, and section three of the House De-

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, a Committee of Con-

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on Kansas on the Kansas bill was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS objected to the Kansas Conference substitute, because it did not submit the Licompton Constitution fairly to the people, but made their admission virtually contingent on the acceptance or rejection of the land grant.

He objected to the offer of a bribe to come in with 40,000 repulation under one kind of Constitution, and

40,000 population under one kind of Constitution, and not unless they have 90,000 under another. What is this but Congressional intervention, effering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other, to control the

This left no freedom of election. For five months This left no freedom of election. For five months Mr. Douglas has stood, as he now stands, with the Democracy of his State, on the principle of submitting the Constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union, to the direct vote of the people. That glorious band of Democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of which party has backed down from its original pretopsions. Although the Government did say at the and would not therefore enter into the question of which party has backed down from its original pretensions. Although the Government did say at the commencement of the session that Kanzas must come in unconditionally under the Lecompton Constitution, the Administration has receded from that proposition, and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they have taken because the other party have made so many concessions. But that is no reason why he should concede a principle. From that he could not recede. Strike out the land grant, and strike out the limitation of population, and he would vote for the conference proposed at once. In other words, if you wish to make the proposal fair, you must give equal terms to Kanzas, under whatever Constitution she elects. How, he asked, would his friend from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), as a Southern man, like to have Congression of new States? The times may be reversed, there may come an Anti-Slavery majority in Congress, and would he like a grant of millisms of acres as a bounty for a new Free State to come in with 40.000 population? After complaining of the want of impartiality which would arise from the Board of Commissioners containing a majority of United States officers, he proceeded to say that he was in favor of no Territory forming a State Government or Constitution until it had the reduisite population. He took his stand firmly on the great principle of State equality of rights, without reference to their locality or the nature of their institutions. What the consequence of the position he at reference to their locality or the nature of their institutions. What the consequence of the position he had taken would be he knew not, but if he could not remain in public life with the principles he maintained, he would retire into private life, where he could erjoy the approval of his conscience.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) addressed the Sepate in favor

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) addressed the Sevate in favor of the Conference substitute, describing it as a peace measure with brealing on its wirgs.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) warmly supported the Conference substitute, denying that any bribe of land was effered. On the contrary, the Committee refused to give Kansas the 17,000,000 of acres which she asked.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) replied to Mr. Toombs. In preference to the seventeen millions of acres, ad direct bribe is offered of hundreds of thousands ot acres and of dollars. Two millions of acres of public lands are advertised to be sold on the let of July, and here is a direct bribe of five per cent on the sales, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, offered if Kansas will come into the Union before the lat of July. On the other hand, the direct penalty is that she shall be kept out of the Union, although every one acquainted with Kansas knows that the feeling of that Territory is almost unanimous in favor of admission. Mr. Willed. with Kansas knows in favor of admission. Mr. Wil-is almost unanimous in favor of admission. Mr. Wil-sen then went into a lengthened discussion of the hos-tility of Kansas to the Lecompton Constitution, and charged that it was now being attempted to briba and threaten her into it under a project gotten up by the Conference and intended to be imposed by decent and

fraud.

The CHAIR was enggesting that the expression was unadvisable, when Mr. GREEN (Mo.) rose and said that he was one of those referred to, and he felt no

Mr. WILSON said be had made the charge of fraud, Mr. WILSON said he had made the charge of fraud, could prove it and would take the responsibility. He then went over the records of the fraude in the Kansas elections to show that the Administration assented to and approves of them by continuing its countenance to their abottors and authors. He thought the people of Kansas would reject the bribes and scorn the threats, and that they could not be got under time conference scheme, into the Urion except by stupendous and gigantic frauds. The people of Kansas will make a new, free Constitution and bring it before Conserver. If she has grangely nonvalidate to come in new rake a new, free Constitution and bring it before Con-grees. If she has enough population to come in new as a Slave State, you must admit her then as a Free State, or keep her out at your peril. There is no truce in this substitute, although there would have been

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) took occasion to refer to Mr. Mr. CREEN (Mo.) took occasion to relect to at Wilson's charge, and said, "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." He would like to put him under oath and cross question him whether there were ever any frauds in Kausas till Mr. Wilson went there, and whether he did send for Jim Lane to concect the matter with him.

Mr. WilsoN utterly repudiated having done so, and remidded Mr. Green that the frauds were com-

Mr. WILSON utterly reputated having datas as, and reminded Mr. Green that the frauds were committed by his constituent Missourians.

Mr. HELL (Tenn.) explained the reasons which would govern his vote. He also compared the Crittenden and Conference substitutes, showing their relative worth and effect.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) read some paragraphs for the Wachington correspondence of The This-

Mr. SEWARD (A. 1.) read some paragraph from the Washington correspondence of The Principle, in which incidents having occurred in the Committee of Conference were related, mainly correctly in facts, but colored to convey the erroneous impression that Mr. Green conteed Messrs. Seward and Howard. Mr. Seward exorerated Mr. Green, where-

Mr. GREEN returned the courtesy by moving to adjourn, which Mr. Seward, being slightly indisposed, was glod to hear. Adjourned. Meers. Broderick and Seward speak to-morrow, which closes the debate. The vote will probably be taken at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the Kansa

Mr. COX (Ohio) defined his position. He was the first in the House to oppose the Lecompton Constitu-tion, but after careful consideration of his duty to party, State, and the Union, and the weifare of the whole people, he had come to the whole people, he had come to the deliberate conclusion to support the report of the Committee.

Though by it the Constitution is not submitted, yet the means are provided for obtaining the serse of the people, and they can reject it if they do not like it.

No tribe, as asserted, is effered to Kausas, for she with the life as have other new States. Gov. Walker et the lar ds as have other new States. - Gov. Walker

get the large as have other new States. Our Water and informed him that Kansas would have the requisite population next Autumn for a Representative to Corgress, according to the Federal ratio.

In the spirit of concession, for the sake of a united Democracy, to which he owed all he had, and with the view to give peace to the country and dispatch the public business, he would give the report of the Country to his support. emmittee his support.

Mr. COX then, according to the arrangement with

lingman of North Carolina, renewed the latter arr. Congusar of North Caronas, renewed the latter's demand for the provious question.

Mr. MARSHALL (Ky.) and Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohi-) asked to be heard, the latter claiming the same privilege for his side of the Ohio Delegation as was

occided to Mr. Cox. Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) said the report was not all

Mr. LAWKENUE (Comp) said the report was not an elected to but substantially was what he claimed. He was proceeding to give his reasons why he should vote for it when Mr. CLINGMAN interposed, saying the demand for the previous question had been re-

Amid the confusion, Mr. GARNETT (Va.) said he should move for pertmement; but the time named by him was lost in crise of "Order," "crder."

Mr. CAMPBELL moved for a call of the House.

Refused, by 90 against 119.
The question was then stated to be on asconding the

emand for the previous question.

Mr. MAESHALL (Ky.) again a tempted and unnecessioly asked that the demand be withdrawn, as he wished to say a few words.

Mr. GARNETI (Ve.) isquired whether if the demand was voted down it would be in order for him to move the postporement of the subject till a week

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative. The demand for the previous question was jut, and gettived, 193 against 108.

MARSHALL (Ky) get the fleat.

The port was the original fruit of the Kans as No-brasks bill. What a spectacle is presented to the American people when their representatives are en-gaged on a measure the authors of which do not and carnet urderstand its meaning—whether or not it sub-mits the Lecompton Constitution.

One of the managers (Stephens) yesterlay em-phasically declared the principle of non-submission, while smoother (English) maintained that the Constitu-tion is a mitted.

Mr. ENG. ISH wanted to know on what authority

arehall n. de that statement. He called on him bir. Marshall h. and place.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that it was an inference drawn from his remander, and asked Mr. English whether he understood the report in the same way that Mr. Stephers did, viz.: that the Constitution was

Mr. ENGLISH replied that the bill was drawt in good English [laughter], and he supposed the gen le-man was competent to judge the meaning of the words in the hill.

MARSHALL responded that if that was all the answer Mr. English had to give, he was willing it shruid go to the country with the declaration that the sutbors of the report were divided as to its meaning. When Mr. Covapoke this morning, he was reminded of the algharms.

of the old by mn;

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's marme!
The but the value of party sounds
To bear him to its arms."

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) immediately responded:

While the lamp ho do out to burn,

The vilest sinner may return."

Laughter.] Mr. MAKSHALL—That may be the gentleman

epitaph.

Mr. COX—Where is the party to which you invited
us? Was it the Black Republican party or the
American party?

Mr. MARSHALL replied—"The American party."

Mr. COX—The compromise as now offered is just. We compromised, as our fathers who framed the American Constitution did. I made a concession, but when I see the substance I will not run after the

shadow.

Mr. MARSHALL, resuming, said he was not here to impugn the motives or challenge the position any gentlemen has taken.

Mr. COX wished to know whether Mr. Marshall had charged that he had changed. He had, from the time, the report of the Committee came in, had the matter under consideration. He sustained the report as the very best that could be obtained under the circumstances, but did not say that it conformed to his very best judgment.

best judgment. -Mr. MARSHALL believed that this report substan Mr. MARSHALL believed that this report substantially submits the Constitution to a vote of the people of Karsas, but he objected to the manner of its submission, and believed that they would reject the propeities, the condition attacked to which was so degrading to the North. So help him God, if he was a Northern man, he would open the direct attack upon it. He would have the report of the Committee laid on the table, and another Committee of Conference appointed. Strike out the disabling section, and it would come near enough to the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment for him to vote for it. He made an aftusion to the position of the Republican party on the latter measure, when

Inter measure, when

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) said he agreed with every
sentiment Mr. Marshail had uttered. The Republicans voted for it with their eyes open; they distinctly
understood that certain gentlemen from the Free
Stree pledged them their faith and honor that they

Strees pledged them their faith and honor that they only wanted a plain, honert, straightforward opportunity for a fair and honest chance to end the question.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) said that he was about the last to agree to the Criticades-Mortgemery aneadment, and he assured gentlemen that his only inducement to go for it was that he understood that every gentleman belonging to the Douglas wing of the Democracy stood pleaged to his coworkers to stand by them to the last.

When Mr. Goddings finished, he was seized with a fainting fit, and was conducted from the hall, but soon fainting fit, and was conducted from the ball, but soon afterward returned and took his seat, apparently re-

Mr. BARNETT (Ky.) endeavered to ask Mr. Mar-hall a question, but the latter declined to yield the

Mr. MARSHALL explained why he had been found voting with the Republicans, and tendered to that party his tribute of tashks for their patrictism. Inconclusion, he queted a remark of The Richmond South, that no more Slave States shall come into the Union was the issue. The people of the South will listen to no such clamor. He had exerted nimed to get the Republican members to vote as they did, with an eye to the fact that there were distuited platforms which that vote would close over forever.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) demanded the previous question. Not seen add—19 against 105.

Mr. GARNETT (Va.) moved that the further consideration of the subject be pestponed until the second Tuescay in May.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) was tired of this mode of proceeding, and, with a view to bring up the question di-

reding, and, with a view to bring up the question di ectly, moved to lay the report on the table as a tes motion was disagreed to-101 against 113.

The following is the vote on the motion of Mr. JONES (Texa.) to lay the report on the table: The following is the vote on the motion of Mr. JONES (Tenn.) to lay the report on the table:

YEAS—Messra Abbott. Adrain. Addrews, Bennett. Brilling-lant, Bit gbam Blart. Blass. Brayton, Buffatton. Burlingsme, Burronahs, Campbell, Cave Chaffee, Ghapman Clerk (Gorn.), Clark (N. Y.), Cu woon, Clark R. C. chrane, Clfsx, Comins, Gowde, Cregiu, Curis, Dannell. Davis (Mr.), Deck. Codd. Duffee, Edge, Farnawoth, Foster, Goldings, Glose, Book, Dood, Duffee, Fdd., Farnawoth, Foster, Goldings, Glose, Book, Goodwin, Gore, Gowden, Branch, Bartan, Harris (Mi.), Marshell (M.), Morgot, Morris (Penn.), Morris (Ill.), Margot, Morris (Penn.), Morris (Ill.), Marshell (M.), Morse (M.), Marshell (M.), Morse (M.), M

high (Tean) Zelficeffer.
Mr. JONES said the vote just taken showed that the majority were not against the bul, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second

103 against 107.

Mr. GARNETT now wanted a vote taken on his notion to postpore till to second Tuesday in May. Cries from Republican side, "agreec."]

Mr. SEWARD (Ga) asked Mr. Garnett what he expected to accomplish by a postporement? The conduct of the House relative to the Kansas bill, would, as it costrued, meet the condemnation of the people of the entire country. Was it not known that every species of delay had been rescribed to to-day by the Republicans, some Southern men and others, to prevent a vote.

Mr. HARRIS (I'l.) saked whather he understood gentleman from Georgis to say, that the delay is argeable to trose who oppose the bil. Mr. SEWAKD replace—I think to a very great ex-

Mr. SEWARD replace—I think to a very great extent by both parties. (Laughter)
Mr. HARRIS desired to say that from the second
day of February, when the Fresident sent in his special nessage, till now, wasteverthose who have been
sustaining Lecompton found themseives beaten, they
sliwars resorted to parliamentary tactics and side motions, and to them the delay is just y chargeable.
Mr. SE WARD entered a solemn protest against all
such proceedings, come from what quarter they may,
and urged an immediate vote out the Kansas report.
Mr. KEITT (S. C.) angued sgainst delay. We
must have prompt action if we expect to pass all the
appre priation bills and adjourn at the time fixed.
Mr. GARNETT believed that the discussion of the

Mr. GARNETT believed that the discussion of the measure was due alike to its friends and fees, because

was wide'y different from that sent to the Commit-ce of Conference, and, hence, at the suggestion of is friends be ted moved a postponement. Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.)—Have you not made up Mr. GARNETT replied that the bad not. When he once made up his mind as to woat was right, though every other was was on the other side, he would preserve the markle.

Mr. WRIGHT (Terr) could see no reason for post-

Mr. WRIGHT (Terr.) could see no reason for postpitting it merely because five or six retilement wanted
time to make up their mines, when 104 members, by
their votes to day, showed that they had come to a
cordinator how they will act.

Mr. BONIJAM (S. C.) raid be had something to do
with Mr. Garrett's motion to postpone. He and severai other gentlemen had engagements in the South,
said made arrangements to leave Washington this
even ag. Bender, they revised time to discuss the
quarties. If the postporement was not carried, he
should the to take the vote taken to day.

desired. If the puriporement was not carried, he should the to have the vote taken to day.

Mr. FHILALIS Pa.) thought that the gentlemen of the tester accomplish their purpose by voting before the way. Further deay in acting on the question we say obstruct the public business, and divide the left he off. He moved the previous question.

Mr. to a sither with motion, and washribe in come to an understanding. Let the doubt a page as to say, and take the vote to-

keep gentlemen properly in on let.

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) said that the policy of Mr. Marshall and others was to ende avor to stir up the minds of the North, and produce a impression that great injury is attempted to be perp. trated against Northern sentiment and interests. This he denied, and at length defended the report of the C. mmittee of Conference. Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.) apposed this mess "e, be cause it contained a concession on the Slavery at the which he, as a Southern man, was not preparate make. He desired the issue to be brought to a final determination between the North and the South. If they cannot do that they ought to separate. Besides, he regarded the act of the people of Kausas as complete and binding; and was against the bill because it rupoed to submit the Lorenze to Complete.

that neither his gavel nor his voice was sufficient to

complete and binding; and was against the bill because it proposed to submit the Lecompton Constitu-tion to the people.

On the motion of Mr. LETCHER (Va.) the House, by 120 against 82, adjourned.

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Thursday, April 29, 1838.
No. 4 and 9. The Ocean Tow-Boat Company. vs.
hs Ship Ocean Queen, and Charles Hill et al. vs.
he Mail Stammship Company. Reargument connucl for the Steamship Company, and concluded for

the Tew-Beat Company.
No. 94. Jas. Merks vs. Michael Dickson et al.
Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for
cefer dants.

American Scientifie Convention. BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 29, 1858.
The Scientific Convention proceedings attract little attention except among literary circles. The members are being literared by the citizens. A grand banquet was given them last night by the Mayor, at his resi-

The members of the Scientific Convention were en-

The memoers of the Scientific Convention were en-tertaited to a splendid banquet by the Historical Sciety, at the Atheraum Building, this evening. To-merow they visit the public institutions, and partake of an entertainment at Barnum's Hotel. We have Rio dates to March 21. The brig John Marston, of Baltimore, was lost on Key Verd. The esptain and crew were saved and brought here by the brig Humboldt, bound from St. Thomas for Guano Living Langued have Island. Insured here.

Official Notice.

Areasy, Thursday, April 29, 1858.

By an official notice from the Canal Department, all holders of Canal Commissioners' drafts, drawn prior to Jan. 1, 1858 are required to transmit a list of the same, with the rame of the Commissioner who made the draft, the person to whom payable, together with date and amount of each, to the Auditor of the Canal date and amount of each, to the Aboutor of the Casa Department, on or before the 20th of May next. All parties having transferred the same, and desiring to claim such portion of accrued interest as may be their share, must send notice of same to the Auditor by the same date, or their claims will be considered waived.

Upsetting of a Pilot Boat. Sr. John's, N. B., Thursday, April 29, 1858.
By the upsetting of a pilot boat last night, while atten ping to board the ship Pilgrim, off this harbor, Walter Waish, pilot, and two boys were drowned.

In the Sewing Machine Case.

New-Haves, April 29, 1858.

In the Sewing Machine cases in the United States Circuit Court here verdiets have been rendered in six cases, sustaining the claims of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company to the rough surface and spring-pressure feed. Damsges assessed at \$25 for each machine made in violation. The Sewing Machine Case.

Committed.

St. Johnston, Vt., Tauraday, April 29, 1878.
George O. Keach was committed to-day, after a retracted trial, on the charge of uttering altered bank often of the Provincial Bank, Canada East. He is cannitted to await the requisition of the Canadian atterities.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

New Orleans, Thursday, April 29.
The crevesse has caused a new break in the repairs, and it will now be impossible to stop it until the river

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28, 1858. There was little in the appearauce of the House this morning, during the morning hour from 12 to 1. to indicate to a casual looker-on that any extraordinary or momentous event was pending. The gaileries were fuiler than usual, though not crowded, and the floor exhibited no marked departure from its customary appearance. Mr. Clingman, with his hands in his trowsers pockets, was wandering about like the Jew Abasuerus, walking slowly down one aisle and then up another, occasionally dropping, for a moment or two at a time, into seats in all parts of the hall except that in which his own desk is situated. Mr. Florence was popping up occasionally, with the air of a man who is going to say something smart, and Mr. Clemens was directing at the rate of ten a minute, and dropping them on the floor beside him, now and then, when the pile grew large, clapping his hands to summon a page, n the Oriental fashion which prevails in the Ho

To the initiated observer, the presence of influential Senators on the floor in unusual numbers, and the succession of persons who came to converse for a moment or two with Quitman, Cox, Harris, English, on the Democratic side of the hall, and with Howard, Colfax, Giddings, Grow and the Washburnes on the Republican side, would sufficiently indicate that the Kansas question was about to come up, and that each party was tolerably confident of success. Every doubtful man had been carefully canvassed, and every possible phase had been discussed and exhausted of the great, the important, the all-absorbing question, "How will Cex go?" As goes Hull, so goes the State, they say Cex go?" As goes Hull, so goes the State, they say in Massachusetts when awaiting the returns of a doubtful election—Hull being the smallest town in doubtful election.—Hull being the smallest town in the Commonwealth. As goes Cox, so goes the House, was the saying in Washington to-day and vesterday. Every variety of rumor was in circulation about Mr. Cox. Some said he was going for English's bill, and some said he wasn't. Mr. Cox bimself was as mysterious as an oracle, and as impenetrable as fate. To all inquirers of a commonplace order Mr. Cox merely replied, with a Lord Burleigh-like shake of his head, that he didn't have he as heady tota. To inquiries of a miknow how he should vote. To inquiries of a minute and pressing order he vouchsafed a metaphysical answer equally profound and obscure, the sub-stance of which was, briefly, that even his own exterior consciousness was unconscious of the decisions of his interior consciousness in this matter, and positively, therefore, could not communicate to any other consciousness the conclusion at which it had arrived. In this unsatisfactory state of irresolation the sublime problem of the scope and direc-tion of the orbit of Cox still remains at the hour at

At 1 o'clock the Speaker approunced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of English's bill. Mr. Howard of Michigan took the floor, and for three quarters of an hour subjected the bill to a tigorous logical analysis and exposure. He dwelt with particular force upon the shameful partiality by which it is provided that Kansas may come into the Union as a Slave State with 40,000 population, but if she elects to be a Free State, she shall not be admitted till she has 93,000 inhabitants.

M. Winter Davis followed Mr. Howard in an able and eloquent speech, delivered with characteristic race of elocution and manner. It was an assault spon the bill, on the ground that it violated State

Mr. Stephens of Georgia rose to reply, and for the first time this session put forth his strength as a debater. Throwing aside his usual courtesy, he addressed the House and Mr. Davis with an imperious and arrogant sir, as if he felt already master of the field. Adopting an exceedingly sarcastic tone, he toss-examined Mr. Davis for a considerable period on the point of State Rights and on the precedents of admission. Mr. Davis met him with equal spirit and premptitude, but with unfailing courtesy, and repelled him at every point, showing a manifest superiority in language and logic, though the insolent stream of Stephens's tone and manner gave him an Platent advantage with the audience, because the outhern side of the House, gathered in a body around him, applanded with vehement bursts of hughter every sneer that he simed at Mr. Davis.

laughter every sneer that he aimed at Mr. Pavis.

Mr. Keitt followed Stephens in a short metaphysical discussion on State Rights, delivered with The was much confused, and the SPEAKER as 1 that it was difficult to eatch the purport of one half

the sentences. Mr. Keiti's ready flow of ideas and command of language are almost wholly wasted on the House by his want of composure. If he would drop the African style of oratory, and speak like a gent eman addressing gentlemen, and not like

hise a gent'eman addressing gentiemen, and not the
a savage haranguing savages, his power in the
House would be much greater than it is.
Mr. Brighsm of Ohio succeeded Mr. Keitt in a
speech against the bill and against Slavery. As he
ended, Mr. Clingman demanded the previous question. As I close my letter, at 4 p. m., the House is
about to vote on seconding Mr. Clingman's demand.

American artist long domici'ed in Europ himself born and reared, if we mistake not, in the Elave region of shear to those who are attraction stirring words in Congress og ... ast the consummation of the enslavement of Kane. The interest wherewith this struggle is regarded in Europe by all who love the cause of Human Liberty and Progress is most intense, and is equally monde ted by those born in either hemisphere. Distance and in time is in important respects the sects : and we cannot deubt that the voice of future ages, is borne to the ears of the battlers sgainst the Level upton fraud in the following:

THREE CHEERS FOR THE MIGHT. Gou speed the Rishr! The wanderer looks seroes the AL

America, my rative land! and hopes and prays for the Amid thy council-chambers, where the fight goes bravely on. God grant the cause of Freedom, Trush and Justice may be wen Heaven bless the estrest workers there—in voice, in heart, is

And bring the politicians' plots and sophistries to nought.

And save the nation with the good old faith of Seventy-six Now is your time or never, with the people's flag unfailed.
To speak for Right-to prove your might, before the with

Three cheers for all the champions there who dare maintain the right,
Watching and working at their posts—awake by day and night—
The stewards faithful to their trust—of uncorrupted worth—
The horts of true, keen thoughted men who represent the North Three greans for recreant Northerners-your Diacs, H. Grinnells,

And the three thousand thirty-three who follow the sheep bells. Descriters from the freemen's ranks—the platform high and broad-Weak tools of Slavery and of force, of jugglery and fraud. Three cheers for valiant Southerners and Westerners that ri-Three cheers scross the Atlantic for Donglas and for Wise, For Harris, Walker, Stanton, for Crittenden and all

Who don their shining armor at an injured people's call Three groans for poor Buchanan! who ventured much too nigh The reef his ship is stranded on. We'll leave him high and dry To warp and blister in the sun, where nothing more avails. The sighs or blusterings from the South that seek to fill his sail Three cheers across the Atlantic for Kansas' struggling sens Three grouns for Border-Ruffians and the reign of knives and guns. Three rousing cheers for freemen's voics—unfettered and on

Three greans for poor King Bogus, and all the barm he wro Three cheers for January Fourth—for sunrise and for life! Three greams for old Lecompton, that smoking torch of strife. And you, brave brothers everywhere-from South, from West,

from North-All ye who prize the People's voice, where'er it issues forth, Who seem to y'eld to bribery, nor quait at builles' words, Nor think that Might can make the Right, though backed by club.

Brave bones and muscles of the land, long live your health and

We send scross the ocean wave three cheers three— God acrd the light, and speed the Right, and help the true and free Paris, April 8, 1858.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

From Our Special Utah Corresponden ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23, 1858. I have been surprised at the silence of your

Occasional Correspondent from Camp Scott concerping the discovery of a quantity of Mormon guppowder in one of the United States supply trains. In the absence of any statement from him on the subject, I was inclined to doubt that such was the fact, but I have just finished reading some letters from a gentleman of high official position at the Camp, which establish it beyond question.

The powder was concealed in packages of dry goods, which were consigned to William H. Hooper & Co., merchants at Salt Lake City. It does not appear by what authority these packages found place in wagons intended for the transportation of Government stores; but it seems certain that they could not have been so placed without the knowledge of Mr. James Rupe, the principal agent of Russell & Waddell. Rupe is a man about 37 years of age. He resides in Western Missouri, but has an extensive acquaintance among the Mormon community. It would, perhaps, be unjust to charge that he must have been aware of the contents of those packages, but since he is responsible for the fact that they were in the wagons, it is fair to review briefly his course in connection with the movement of the trains last Autumn. You are aware how much depended then upon the efficiency of Messrs. Russell & Waddell's employees, and I wrote to you what a miserable set they were—those of them, at least, who had charge of the trains which reached the sumy in Newspaper under the case of the Col. Section 1. army in November under the escort of Col. Smith. Mr. Rupe was no exception. He was not drunk— at least I did not see him so— but he was most lamentably inefficient; and circumstances occurred in the course of that month which led some persons to believe that his inefficiency was intentional. He was present when a herd of 800 cattle were run off from the rear of Col. Alexander's command on Ham's Fork, about October 13, and on that occasion exhibited an undue familiarity with Porter Rockwell, who figured among the Mormon robbers. I transmitted to you a copy of his affidavit concerning the affair, which was taken before Judge Egkels, about a fortnight after it occurred. It is significant that both he and William Ends, one of his ementered in the sum of \$500 each to appear be-fore the Grand Jury of the United States District Court and give their testimony concerning the crime.

As there was but one other Gentile present when
the cattle were run off, and he had left for the States at an early day, it was impossible for that Jury to procure testimony to identify the criminals, although it was known that Joseph Taylor, the Mormon Major, then in arrest, was conspicuous on th

William H. Hooper, to whom the dry goods and dunpowder were consigned, is one of the wealthiest Mormons, and is Secretary of State in Young's Administration. The style of his firm was once "Hooper & Williams;" but Williams became a dissenter, and fied from the Territory, with Surveyor General Burr and Macahal Dotton, in April vevor General Burr and Marshal Dotson, in April, 1857. It was at Hooper's house that Captain Van Vliet was a guest during his stay in Salt Lake City

Two questions suggest themselves in reviewing the affair: 1. If the intentions of the Mormons were peaceable up to the date when the Army of Utah began to move from the Missouri frontier, why did Mr. Hooper procure guapowder to be smuggled on board the supply trains which started previously to that date? 2. Are proper precautions taken with all the trains which Messrs. Russell & Waddell are starting this Spring to guard against a repetition of the offense!

Until my arrival here yesterday, I have been unable, since my return to the States, to realize that the Utah expedition is a reality. It has been as difficult for my memory to recall distinctly the sceres of the Autumn march of the army and its Winter cheampment, as for a near-sighted person to discern objects clearly without glasses. But here there are visible signs of the expedition. The bur-rooms and tables d'hôte, and even the streets. are dotted with uniforms like a European capital, and the word "Utah" strikes the ear on every

I am told that it is probable that the Peace Commissioners will not wait for the arrival of Gen. Smith, but will start for Utah as soon as possible. with an escort of drageons. They are now at Fort THE PRIZE PLAN FOR THE CENTRAL

The decision of the Central Park Commission or upon the plaza presented for the laying out and improving of the grounds was briefly announced in our paper yesterday. It appears that the fortunate com-Frederick L. Olmstoad) of this city.

We have a minute description of this plan, " The Greensward," but can only give room for the leading features. The main entrance will be from the Fifth avenue at Fifty-sinth street, whence a carriage road winds along the castorn side, with outlets at about Seventy-second, Eightieth, Nanety-seventh and Onehundred-and-second streets, and Sixth avenue on Onehundred-and sixth street. This road returns on the west side with five or six putlets, having cross-roads intersecting the main branches, so as to form all together

a drive which will give the visitor every desitable view. The feature to which the designers give the first place and very great prominence, is that of the four required fransverse reads. They say, if we suppose but one crossing of Broadway to be possible between Chambers street and Canal street, we shall realize what three roads are destined to become. Considering the they will be crowded theroughfares, having nothing in common with the Park, that they must be open night and day to all the city traffic, that they must be feared in and lighted, it is suggested that they be sunk so for below the general surface that the Park drives may, at every necessary point of intersection, le carried

below the general surface that the Park drives may, at every necessary point of intersection, he carried vaturally over them.

Three incidental, moderately direct surface transverse roads are siso given. They suggest a plan for an exterior promenace, particularly nestrable to the evening, after cloving the Park. They propose to use for this purpose thirty feet, excusive of sidewalk and roadway, allowed by the Fifth swenne ordinance. Also, to plant a line of trees all round the outeredge of the Park, to tween the sidewalk and the roadway. As we have said, they make the principal cutrance from the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-minth street, filling in the low land considerably, to avoid a rapsit descent. In this corner of the Park is formed a falze, occupying the procent swampy lands, and so arranged as to produce a picture-sque combination with the remarkable rocky bluffs. This lake, when frozen, will make a fine place for skating.

The entrance read, commanding this rock and water view, reaches at length the plateau new occupied by the nursery. From this plateau is carried an avenue, a quarter of a mile long, in the direction of Vista Rock, which here comes finely into view, and upon which is placed a small tower. This avenue is not a drive, but a promenade, shaded with overarching clons. The competitors consider it "the central feature in their "plan for the lower Park."

Just west of the Premenade avenue is the paradaground of 25 acres. A military entrance from Eighth avenue is proposed, where a cut in the rock already exists; this picture-sque approach to be furnished with a portentilis gate, the main drive to be carried over it at a higher level. South of this, in a rapid slope, it suck one of the transverse roads, and the plain below of ten acres is made a cricket ground, furnished with two buildings, one, on a large rock, for spectators, the other for the players, at the entrance from the transverse road. The Arsenal, with some slight-external improvement, it is proposed to use as a museum.

The region

mprovement, it is proposed to use as a nuscam.

The region on Fifth avenue, as far as to about Seventy second street, is to be made the dress ground of the Park, and thereon a music hall, with a conservatory attached, is proposed. This will overlook the flower garden, situated on low ground, close to Fifth avenue, so that from the building the general effect of the garden may be obtained. One may also look down upon it from the entrance, over an areads built against the east wall. The garden is geometrical, but consected with the Park with less formal shrubbery. It is to contain a large fountain basin with a high jet, beside other smaller jets; and also on the northern bank wall a "wall fountain," arranged somewhat like that at Trevi. The great supply of water from the overflow of the Skating Pend and Reservoir affords peculiar advantages for this arrangement.

Near the Eighth avenue a casmo or refre Near the Lighth avenue a casho or barbandarion house is suggested. The great meadow, south of the Reservoir, is to be the Skating Lake, of about four-teen acres. A terrace approach to the water is proposed from the Promenade Avenue, to complete its beautiful effect. The hill side is treated in a purely beautiful effect. The hill side is treated in a purely natural manner, except that one of the auaken transverse reads is carried directly south of the Reservoir wall. It passes through a tunnel at the two corners, but is open between. A pleasure drive passes ever this region from east to west, giving a view over the hill side, with its fine rocks and shrubbery, down upon the wineing lake below. Skirting the other shore, a corresponding read gives the complement of this besutiful view. East of the old Reservoir is a playground.

Opposite on the west is a Winter drive among evergreens. Close to the wall are continuous arbors or
bercean walks, providing access to the gates and hiding the wall. Further on north, and in connection
with one of the transverse roads, is the house of the
Superintendent, the office of the Commission,
and the police station. Round the new reservoir
a ride commanding a full view of the water
s constructed. On the east side it is suggested
to make, at some future period, an arcade with a
drive-way above and shops underneath. On the
west, the drive passes through the low, triangular
hollow. In the northern park the road makes a cir
cuit, returning on itself south of the great valley.
A separate road climbs "Begardus Hill," or Mount
Prospect.

A separate road climbs "Begardus Hill," or Mount Prospect.

The whole easterly slope, extending from the northeast end of the Reservoir to One-hundred-and-sixth street, is devoted to an arboretum. It is intended, as the roil and situation are adapted to the purpose, to arrange a Winter drive about a mile and a half in length, and to plant somewhat thickly with evergrees, introducing deciduous trees and shrubs occasionsly, to relieve the menotony of effect that otherwise might occur. Large open glades of grass are it treduced among there plantations of evergreens, as the effect aimed at is' not so much that of a drive through a thick forest, crowded with tall, spiadling trees, as through a richly-wodded country, in which the single trees and copees have had plenty of space for developing their distinctive characteristics to adventige.

for developing their distinctive characteristics to adventure.

The only brook shown as that running through Mo-Gowan's Pass. This can be kept full from the waste of the reservoir while the others are unimportant. As a general rule, they propose to run footpaths close to the cerriage roads, which are intended to be sixty feet wide, allowing a space of four feet of turf as a barrier between the drive and the path. Other more private toctpaths are introduced, but it is hardly thought that any plan would be popular in New York that did not allow of a continuous proxenade along the line of the drives, so that pedestrians may have ample opportunity to lock at the equipages and their inmates. It will be seen that no long, straight drive has been provided, because it would offer opportunities for trotting matches. The popular idea of the park is a beautiful open, green space, in which quist drives rides and strolls may be had. This cannot be proserved if a race-course, is made one of its leading attractions.

The following estimate of expenses accompanies the

The following estimate of expenses accompanies the description of the plan of Mezers, Vaux and Olmstead:

Total estimate for construction of Parkets and foundains 20 000
Terrace and foundains 20 000
Superit tendent's house and offices. [22 000
Fifth avenue entrance lodge and gate (additional) 10 000
Guid-ner's house, green house and reserve garden 5 000
Surplus for extra buildines and contriguencies (including textra buildines and contriguencies).

The Express is welcome to take our Special Dispatel es frem Washington without credit when it finds them interesting-as it did last evening-but when it introduces them as "Special Dispatches to The Express, we submit that it carries the joke slight'y oo far. It ought at any rate to correct such giaring blunders as erceped us only through the let basts 'a which we were compelled to put our Taird Edition to press to save our Evening Mais. We caver make say mistakes on purpose.